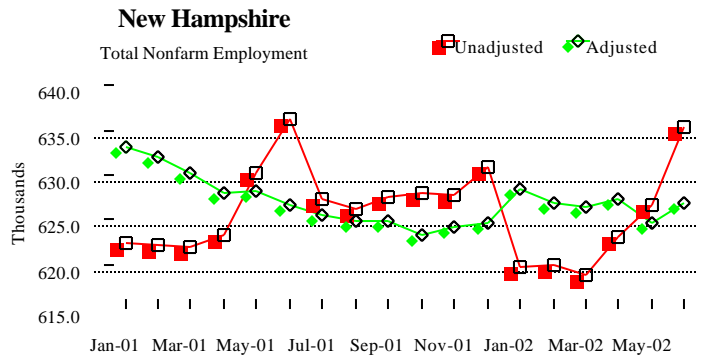


MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA
New Hampshire, June 2002
B G McKay

Seasonally Adjusted. Total nonfarm employment for June 2002 increased by 2,100 jobs according to the preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for the month. Government employment grew by 2,300 jobs in June. Two other industrial divisions also experienced June expansion, but to significantly lesser extent. Trade added 300 jobs to the total employment picture, and construction had 100 additional workers on board.

The previously mentioned gains were offset somewhat by declines in transportation, and public utilities (-300 jobs), manufacturing (-200 jobs), and services (-100 jobs).

The mining and the finance, insurance and real estate industrial divisions' employment remained at the May level into June.



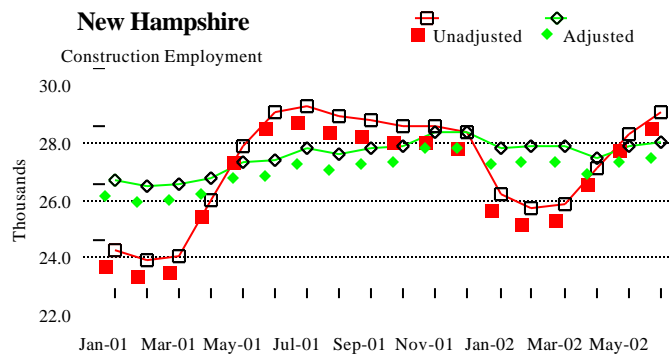
Unadjusted. June marked the beginning of the peak season for travel and tourism, and that is reflected in the 8,700 jobs added to the total nonfarm total in June. The services industrial division was the month's largest contributor with 4,900 added jobs. The trade industrial division followed closely behind services with a 3,500-job growth. Construction added 800 jobs to its payroll, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industrial division supplemented its rolls with 400 more jobs.

Government employment was down by 900 jobs during June.

CONSTRUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted. Overall, construction employment was up by 100 jobs in June's seasonally adjusted estimates. Special trade contractors (SIC 17) added 300 workers, while general building contractors (SIC 15) and heavy construction contractors (SIC 16) each found it necessary to trim 100 jobs.

Unadjusted. Special trade contractors (SIC 17) contributed the most to June's 800-job increase. This industry accounted for 700 of the added jobs. General building contractors (SIC 15) chipped in 100 jobs to round out the month's activities. Employment for heavy construction contractors (SIC 16) in June stayed at the May level.



MANUFACTURING

Seasonally Adjusted. June's seasonally adjusted estimates indicated that manufacturing employment declined by 200 jobs. At the major subdivision for this industrial division, durable goods manufacturing employment remained unchanged in over-the-month activity. Nondurable goods manufacturing suffered the loss of 200 jobs.

The published industries in the durable goods manufacturing subdivision showed that industrial machinery and equipment (SIC 35) dropped 300 jobs. Fabricated metal products (SIC 34) made an attempt to reverse the downward trend by adding 100 jobs in June.

Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (SIC 30) was the only published industry in the nondurable goods manufacturing to show activity. Employment in this industry declined by 100 jobs.

Unadjusted. As one views the trend lines for the manufacturing industrial division, the good news is that the trend lines over the past four months appear to be flattening out. This is a marked departure from the downward trend of the last couple of years. At the major industrial division level for June, manufacturing's employment level was unchanged from the previous month.

In the durable goods manufacturing subdivision, a 300-job decline in industrial machinery and equipment (SIC 35) was offset by a 200-job increase in electronic and other electric equipment (SIC 36) and a 100-job increase in instruments and related products (SIC 38).

Food and kindred products (SIC 20) was the only published industry in the nondurable goods manufacturing subdivision to alter the number of employees on its roster during June. Employment in this industry dipped by 100 jobs, which appeared to account for the number of jobs lost by the entire subdivision.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Seasonally Adjusted. Transportation and public utilities' employment contracted by 300 jobs in June. The May to June for 2002 drop in the seasonally adjusted trend line closely approximated the movement for the same period in the year 2001. The current school year had not quite concluded in June, and that was reflected in this estimate.

Unadjusted. At the major industrial division level, transportation and public utilities held its May employment level into June. There was 200-job increase in the transportation industries, which was neutralized by a 200-job slip in the communications and utilities area.

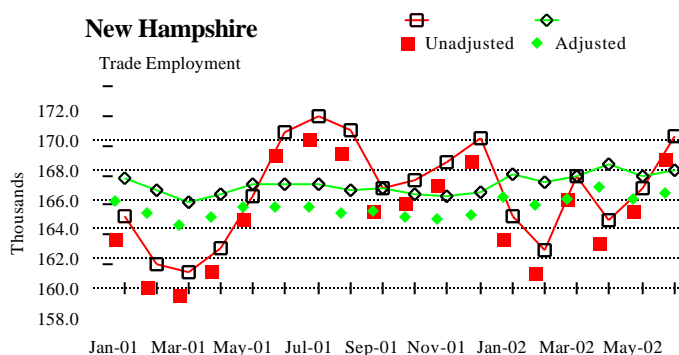
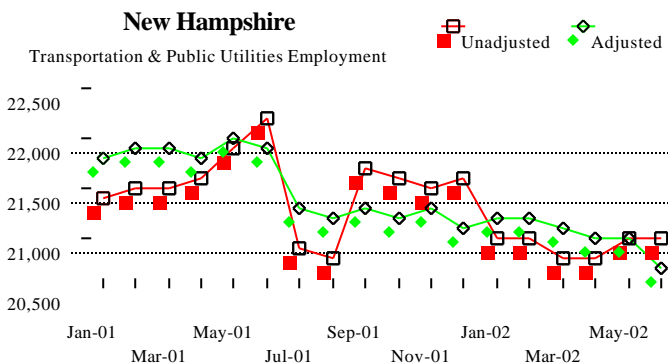
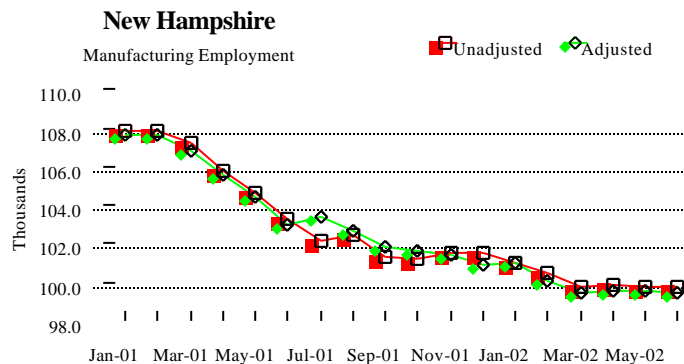
A review of the sample suggested that firms in motor freight and warehousing (SIC 42) added to their work force, and that provided the primary impetus for the 200-job increase in transportation.

The 200-job decrease was distributed between communications and utilities. Each sector experienced a reduction, but firms in the utilities lost a few more jobs than those firms in communications industries.

TRADE

Seasonally Adjusted. By the seasonally adjusted estimates, employment in the trade industrial division increased by 300 jobs, overall. Retail trade employment grew by 500 jobs. Wholesale trade dampened the growth pattern as the employment level in this subdivision shrank by 200 jobs.

Of the publishable industries within retail trade, eating and drinking establishments (SIC 58) added 1,200 jobs to the payrolls in June. General merchandise stores (SIC 53) saw their



ranks expand by 200 jobs, and food stores (SIC 54) brought 100 additional workers on board.

Unadjusted. The trade industrial division is one that benefits immensely in terms of employment growth from the summer vacation season. Employment in this division was up by 3,500 jobs over the previous month. Wholesale trade put 300 additional jobs on the rolls, and retail trade added the remaining 3,200 jobs.

Eating and drinking establishments' (SIC 58) 2,100-job increase accounted for the lion's share of the retail trade growth in June.

Now that many institutions of higher learning have completed another term, students become members of the work force. Food stores (SIC 54) took on 500 more workers from the recent additions to the work force. These summer hires cover vacation periods for regular food store staff members.

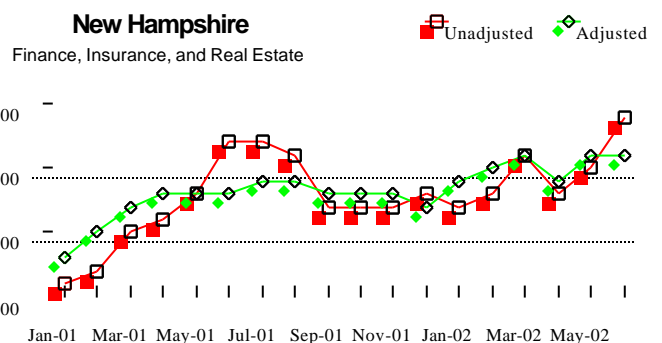
General merchandise stores (SIC 53) added 300 members to their staffs in June.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Seasonally Adjusted. This data series showed no change in employment levels from the previous month's total.

Unadjusted. The warmer days of summer played a significant role in the June's 400-job increase in the unadjusted estimates. The sample indicated that firms that own or manage real estate are expanding their labor pools to take care of outdoor maintenance and repair projects.

Further, the sample also showed that financial institutions (SIC 60 and 61) moderately enlarged their staffs during the month of June.



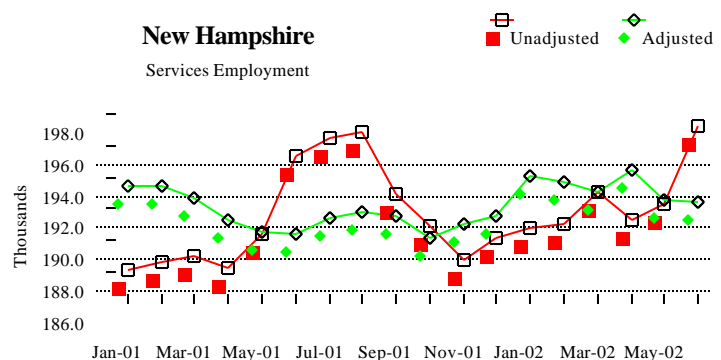
SERVICES

Seasonally Adjusted. Seasonally adjusted estimates for June 2002 showed that the employment level for the services industrial division declined by 100 jobs.

Of all the industries in the services industrial division, only two meet the statistical criteria for publication. Business services (SIC 73) employment dwindled by 1,500 jobs. The other published industry, hotels and other lodging places (SIC 70), added 200 jobs to the roster.

Unadjusted. For many elements within the services industrial division, June was the starting point for a seasonal peak, as could be seen in the 4,900-job over-the-month increase. One of those elements was hotels and other lodging places (SIC 70), whose work force grew by 1,800 jobs.

Other industries associated with the travel, tourism, and recreational components of services were significant contributors to the June job growth.



A 100-job increase in the business services (SIC 73) industry was negated by a 100-job loss in health services (SIC 80). June estimates showed that hospital (SIC 806) employment suffered the 100-job loss.

GOVERNMENT

Seasonally Adjusted. The number of jobs in government grew by 2,300 in June's seasonally adjusted estimates. State government accounted for 800 of the 2,300 additional jobs in government. New Hampshire's local governments chipped in the remaining 1,500 jobs, as federal government employment in New Hampshire continued to be a beacon of stability.

Unadjusted. Unadjusted estimates for June showed that there were 900 fewer government jobs in the state.

June's federal government employment held constant at the level established for May.

State government employment declined by 1,600 jobs. The university system completed another school, and the work-study students became part of the civilian labor force. State government educational services dropped by 2,300 jobs, and that loss was offset somewhat by a 700-job increase in the other state government category. State parks were opened up for another summer season.

Local government employment increased by 700 jobs during June. Local government educational services did not reduce its operation until the later part of the month, and local governments also geared up their parks and recreation departments for the season.

